

# ASHLEY WATER DEPARTMENT

## ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is provided from 2 wells well #3 and well #4. Both wells draw from the Kendallville aquifer system ( IDNR 1987 ).

We have a source water protection plan available from our office that provides more information such as potential sources of contamination.

I'm pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact **Water Supt. Roger Green (260)-587-9445** We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on **the second Monday of every month at 7:00 PM**

**Ashley Municipal Water Dept.** routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, **2007**. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

*Non-Detects (ND)* - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

*Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l)* - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

*Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter* - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

*Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/l)* - one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.

*Parts per quadrillion (ppq) or Picograms per liter (picograms/l)* - one part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years or one penny in \$10,000,000,000,000.

*Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)* - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

*Millirems per year (mrem/yr)* - measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

*Million Fibers per Liter (MFL)* - million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

*Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)* - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

*Action Level* - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

*Treatment Technique (TT)* - (mandatory language) A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

*Maximum Contaminant Level* - (mandatory language) The “Maximum Allowed” (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

*Maximum Contaminant Level Goal* - (mandatory language) The “Goal”(MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>						
1. Total Coliform Bacteria	No	0 ppm	Ppm	0	presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	Naturally present in the environment
2. Fecal coliform and <i>E.coli</i>	No	0 ppm	Ppm	0	a routine sample and repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> positive	Human and animal fecal waste
Total Hardness	No	20 or 342	Gpg Or ppm	0	N/A	Naturally present in the enviroment.
3. Turbidity	N/A	N/A		n/a	TT	Soil runoff
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>						
4. Beta/photon emitters	NO	0	Mrem/yr	0	4	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
5. Alpha emitters	NO	0.8	pCi/l	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
6. Combined radium	N/A	N/A	pCi/l	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>						
7. Antimony	NO	<.005	Ppb	6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder

8. Arsenic	NO	.010	Ppb	n/a	50	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
9. Asbestos			MFL	7	7	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits
10. Barium	NO	0.20	Ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
11. Beryllium	NO	<.004	Ppm	4	4	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
12. Cadmium	NO	<.005	Ppm	5	5	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
13. Chromium	NO	< .01	Ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	NO	.169	Ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
15. Cyanide	NO	<0.02	Ppm	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
16. Fluoride	NO	1.0	Ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	NO	1 of 10	Ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
18. Mercury (inorganic)	NO	<.0005	Ppb	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	NO	.2529	Ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
20. Nitrite (as Nitrogen)	NO	0.02	Ppm	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
21. Selenium	NO	<.005	Ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
22. Thallium	NO	<.001	Ppm	0.5	2	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories

### **Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides**

23. 2,4-D	NO	< 0.7	Ppb	70	70	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
24. 2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	NO	<0.2	Ppb	50	50	Residue of banned herbicide
25. Acrylamide				0	TT	Added to water during sewage/wastewater treatment
26. Alachlor	NO	< 0.1	ppb	0	2	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
27. Atrazine	NO	< 0.1	ppb	3	3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
28. Benzo(a)pyrene (PAH)	NO	<0.02	nanograms/l	0	200	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines
29. Carbofuran	NO	<0.9	ppb	40	40	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa
30. Chlordane	NO	<0.2	ppb	0	2	Residue of banned termiticide

31. Dalapon	NO	<2.0	ppb	200	200	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
32. Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate	NO	<0.6	ppb	400	400	Discharge from chemical factories
33. Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	NO	<0.6	ppb	0	6	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
34. Dibromochloropropane	NO		nanograms/l	0	200	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards
35. Dinoseb	NO	<0.1	ppb	7	7	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables
36. Diquat	NO	<0.4	ppb	20	20	Runoff from herbicide use
37. Dioxin [2,3,7,8-TCDD]	NO		picograms/l	0	30	Emissions from waste incineration and other combustion; discharge from chemical factories
38. Endothall	NO	<10.0	ppb	100	100	Runoff from herbicide use
39. Endrin	NO	<0.02	ppb	2	2	Residue of banned insecticide
40. Epichlorohydrin	NO			0	TT	Discharge from industrial chemical factories; an impurity of some water treatment chemicals
41. Ethylene dibromide	NO	<0.01	nanograms/l	0	50	Discharge from petroleum refineries
42. Glyphosate	NO	<7.0	ppb	700	700	Runoff from herbicide use
43. Heptachlor	NO	<0.04	nanograms/l	0	400	Residue of banned termiticide
44. Heptachlor epoxide	NO	<0.02	nanograms/l	0	200	Breakdown of heptachlor
45. Hexachlorobenzene	NO	<0.1	ppb	0	1	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories
46. Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	NO	<0.1	ppb	50	50	Discharge from chemical factories
47. Lindane	NO	<0.02	nanograms/l	200	200	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, gardens
48. Methoxychlor	NO	<0.1	ppb	40	40	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, livestock
49. Oxamyl [Vydate]	NO	<2.0	ppb	200	200	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes and tomatoes
50. PCBs [Polychlorinated biphenyls]	NO	<0.5	nanograms/l	0	500	Runoff from landfills; discharge of waste chemicals
51. Pentachlorophenol	NO	<0.04	ppb	0	1	Discharge from wood preserving factories
52. Picloram	NO	<0.5	ppb	500	500	Herbicide runoff
53. Simazine	NO	<0.07	ppb	4	4	Herbicide runoff
54. Toxaphene	NO	<1.0	ppb	0	3	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle

### **Volatile Organic Contaminants**

55. Benzene	NO	ND	ppb	0	5	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
56. Carbon tetrachloride	NO	ND	ppb	0	5	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
57. Chlorobenzene	NO	ND	ppb	100	100	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
58. o-Dichlorobenzene	NO	ND	ppb	600	600	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
59. p-Dichlorobenzene	NO	ND	ppb	75	75	Discharge from industrial chemical factories

60. 1,2 - Dichloroethane	NO	ND	ppb	0	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
61. 1,1 - Dichloroethylene	NO	ND	ppb	7	7	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
62. cis-1,2-ichloroethylene	NO	ND	ppb	70	70	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
63. trans - 1,2 - Dichloroethylene	NO	ND	ppb	100	100	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
64. Dichloromethane	NO	ND	ppb	0	5	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
65. 1,2-Dichloropropane	NO	ND	ppb	0	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
66. Ethylbenzene	NO	ND	ppb	700	700	Discharge from petroleum refineries
67. Styrene	NO	ND	ppb	100	100	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills
68. Tetrachloroethylene	NO	ND	ppb	0	5	Leaching from PVC pipes; discharge from factories and dry cleaners
69. 1,2,4 - Trichlorobenzene	NO	ND	ppb	70	70	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
70. 1,1,1 - Trichloroethane	NO	ND	ppb	200	200	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
71. 1,1,2 -Trichloroethane	NO	ND	ppb	3	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
72. Trichloroethylene	NO	ND	ppb	0	5	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
73. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	NO	ND	ppb	0	100	By-product of drinking water chlorination
74. Toluene	NO	ND	ppm	1	1	Discharge from petroleum factories
75. Vinyl Chloride	NO	ND	ppb	0	2	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from plastics factories
76. Xylenes	NO	ND	ppm	10	10	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories
77. MTBE	NO	ND	ppb	None	Volunterr test	Fuel storage tanks
78. Chloroform	NO	22	Ppb	None	None	

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements in all other areas

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791

MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect. In our continuing efforts to maintain a safe and dependable water supply it may be necessary to make improvements in your water system. The costs of these improvements may be reflected in the rate structure. Rate adjustments may be necessary in order to address these improvements.

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need

to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. These improvements are sometimes reflected as rate structure adjustments. Thank you for understanding.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The Ashley Water Department is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in your drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.”

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Please call our office if you have questions.

We at Ashley Water Dept. work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.